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И. С. БАХ

ХОРОШО ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ КЛАВИР

ЧАСТЬ I



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «МУЗЫКА»

МОСКВА • 1981

Иоганн Себастиан
БАХ

Johann Sebastian B A C H

(1685—1750)

DAS WOHLTEMPERIERTE KLAVIER

TEIL I

*Herausgegeben
von Bruno Mugellini*

VERLAG „MUSIK“ MOSKAU 1981

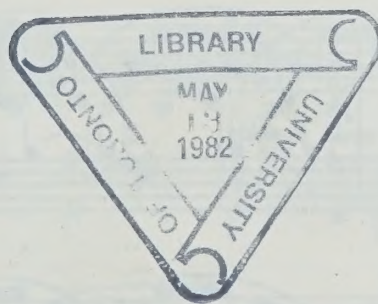
Иоганн Себастиан Б А Х

(1685—1750)

ХОРОШО ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ КЛАВИР

ЧАСТЬ I

*Редакция и примечания
Бруно Муджеллини*



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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «МУЗЫКА» МОСКВА 1981

Хорошо

темперированный клавир

Первая часть.

The well tempered Clavichord.

First Book.

Il clavicembalo ben temperato.

Prima Parte.

Le Clavecin bien tempéré.

Première Partie.

Preludio I.

И. С. БАХ

Andante con moto (♩ = 108).

p legato, molto tenuto ed uguale

a) *) *) (*segue similmente*)

mf p p p

mf p p p

p p p p

pp pp pp pp

a) Следите за тем, чтобы движения пальцев были минимальными. Редактор допускает в этой пьесе употребление педали, но ставит ее в скобки.

a) The movement of the fingers should be as little as possible. The reviser admits, for this piece, the use of the Pedal, but he indicates it in brackets ().

a) L'articolazione delle dita sia minore per quanto è possibile. Il revisore ritiene lecito, per questo pezzo, l'uso del Pedale segnandolo però fra parentesi.

a) On veillera à ce que l'articulation des doigts soit aussi petite que possible. L'auteur de cette édition admet parfaitement l'emploi de la pédale, dans ce prélude, mais il s'est borné à l'indiquer entre parenthèses.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc. a poco a poco*, *mf sempre cresc.*, *f*, *più f*, *dim. a poco a poco*, and *allargando*. There are also performance instructions in Russian and Italian at the bottom of the page.

б) Здесь должны быть выделены басовые ноты.
 б) The lower note must be the more sonorous.

б) La nota più grave dev'essere la più sonora.
 б) Le son le plus grave doit être aussi le plus sonore.

Fuga I.

Andante (♩ = 66).

(a 4 voci)

mf *legatissimo, con perfetta uguaglianza di suono*

sempre legatissimo

Тема

Противосложение

Из шестнадцатых второго такта темы образуется ход в верхнем голосе четвертого такта и все другие ходы того же рода. Из содержащегося в теме отрывка  производится бас двенадцатого такта 

From the semiquavers in the second bar of the Theme is formed the passage of the upper part in the 4th bar, and all the others of the same design. From the thematic fragment  originates the Bass in the 12th bar 

а) Ученики почти всегда слишком бегло играют эти две тридцатьвторые.

б) Этим маленьким *diminuendo* лучше подчеркивается вступление темы в сопрано.

Б) 3-й палец должен быть без всякого скачка, совершенно плавно проведен над пятым.

д) Четвертый палец должен пройти под третьим.

е) Здесь кончается экспозиция и начинается ряд проведенных темы, построенных в виде канона.

г) Надо играть фа-диез мягче, чем ноты темы, иначе этот

ход звучит следующим образом:

a) The student generally plays these two demisemiquavers too rapidly.

b) This little diminuendo makes the entry of the Theme in the Soprano more conspicuous.

c) The 3rd finger must pass under the 5th without jumping off, slurring exactly.

d) The 4th finger must pass under the 3rd.

e) The Exposition ends here and begins a series of episodes in which the Theme is always repeated in Canon.

f) The F# should be played more softly than the notes of the

Theme, or else the passage will sound thus

Le semicrome della seconda batt. del Tema danno origine al passo della parte acuta nella batt. 4^a, ed a tutti gli altri dello stesso disegno. Dal frammento tematico  ha origine il Basso nella batt. 12^a 

La partie supérieure de la 4^{ème} mesure est issue, de même que tous les autres dessins analogues, des doubles croches de la seconde mesure du sujet. Le fragment thématique  donne naissance à la base de la mesure 12: 

a) Gli allievi, generalmente, sfuggono troppo queste due biscreme.

b) Questo piccolo diminuendo fa spiccar meglio l'entrata del Tema fatta dal Soprano.

c) Il 3^o dito deve passare sopra al mignolo senza il minimo salto, legando esattamente.

d) È necessario che il 4^{to} dito passi sotto al 3^{to}

e) Qui termina l'Esposizione, e comincia una serie di sviluppi nei quali il Tema è sempre ripetuto a Canone.

f) Il Fa# deve suonarsi molto più leggero delle note del Tema, di-

versamente il passo sembrerà scritto così:

a) La plupart des élèves glissent trop rapidement sur ces deux triples croches.

b) Ce petit diminuendo fera mieux ressortir la réponse du soprano.

c) Le 3^{ème} doigt passera sur le 5^{ème}, sans le moindre saut, en liant absolument.

e) C'est ici la fin de l'exposition et le début d'une série d'épisodes dans lesquels le sujet et la réponse sont constamment repris.

f) On jouera le f# beaucoup plus piano que les notes du sujet pour é

viter que le passage ne sonne de la manière suivante:

g) Иногда редактор считал нужным прибавить украшения, которых нет в оригинале. В этом случае он ставил их в скобки.

h) Не играйте это *la* staccato, а выдерживайте его полностью.

i) На этом *do* надо быстро заменить большой палец правой руки большим пальцем левой руки, без повторения звука.

l) Стретто; органнй пункт на тонике.

g) Whenever the reviser deems needful an ornamentation, not marked in Bach's manuscripts, he puts it in brackets ().

h) This *A* must not be played staccato, but held down until the next *A*.

i) The thumb of the left hand must replace that of the right without repeating the note.

l) Stretto; Pedal on the Tonic.

g) Ogni qual volta il revisore ritiene necessario un abbellimento che non figura nei manoscritti di Bach, lo ha segnato fra parentesi.

h) Questo *la* non deve essere stacc., ma tenuto sino al *la* seguente.

i) Questo *Do* deve essere scambiato (sostituito) fra il pollice della mano destra e quello della sinistra senza farlo risuonare.

l) Stretto; Pedale sulla Tonica.

g) Il nous a paru nécessaire d'ajouter ici et là quelques ornements qui ne se trouvent pas dans le manuscrit de Bach; le signe d'ornement est noté alors entre parenthèses.

h) Ce *la* ne doit pas être détaché, mais bien soutenu jusqu'au *la* suivant.

i) Le pouce de la main gauche remplacera sur cet *ut* le pouce de la main droite, sans répéter le son.

l) Stretto; pédale sur la tonique.

Preludio II.

Allegro (♩ = 120).

f *energico, articolato*

segue

dim.

segue

p

cresc. a poco a poco

b) Presto. *meno f* *meno f*

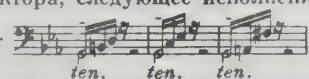
c) *f* *f* *f*

d) *f* *meno f* *f*

Adagio. *poco rit.* *f* *come recitativo*

Allegro. *f* *dim.* *mf* *sempre allargando* *p*

a) По мнению редактора, следующее исполнение левой руки является логичным.



b) Этот и следующие темпы (Adagio, Allegro) предписаны Бахом.

c) Рекомендуется несколько затянуть паузу.

d) Чтобы показать канон между верхним голосом и басом, надо найти здесь соответствующую окраску звука.

e) Надо слиговать это *re* с последующим *mi*, для чего следует удержать его во время исполнения четырех нот арpeggio.

f) Это место можно исполнить следующим образом:



a) The reviser thinks the following to be a logical execution for the left hand



b) This and the following two indications of the movement (Adagio, Allegro) are of Bach.

c) A long pause is advisable.

d) In order to bring out the Canon between the upper and lower parts, observe diligently the nuances.

e) This D must be slurred to the following E. Therefore it must be kept down until the first four notes of the arpeggio are played.

f) May be played thus:



a) Il revisore ritiene logica la seguente esecuzione della mano sinistra:



b) Questa indicazione di movimento e le due che seguono (Adagio; Allegro) sono di Bach.

c) Si consiglia una pausa abbastanza lunga.

d) Per far meglio risaltare il Canone fra la voce superiore e quella inferiore si osservi diligentemente il colorito.

e) Questo *re* deve essere legato al *mi* che segue. Perciò verrà tenuto anche durante l'esecuzione delle prime quattro note dell'arpeggio.

f) Può eseguirsi così:



a) Nous pensons que, pour la main gauche, le mode d'exécution suivant correspond aux intentions de l'auteur:



b) Cette indication de mouvement et les deux suivantes (Adagio; Allegro) sont de Bach lui-même.

c) Il paraît bon de prolonger passablement le silence.

d) On cherchera, par l'emploi de timbres différents, à faire bien ressortir le canon que les deux voix exécutent.

e) Comme ce *ré* doit être lié au *mi* suivant, on le tiendra pendant l'exécution des quatre premières notes de l'arpeggio.

f) Ce dernier passage peut être exécuté comme suit:



Fuga II

Allegretto (♩ = 80).

(a 3 voci)

Тема

Противосложение

Тональный ответ

a) Редактор допускает как вариант исполнения этой фуги — сохранение постоянного legato.

b) Эти три ноты надо ударить легко, чтобы они не мешали вступлению темы.

c) Исполняется так:

d) Движение верхнего голоса является обращением движения противосложения. Два нижних голоса тоже происходят из противосложения:

a) This fugue can be played legato throughout.

b) These three notes must be played very softly, or they might be taken for the beginning of the Theme.

c) Execution:

d) The movement of the upper part originates from the Counter-subject inverted. That of the lower parts originates also from the Counter-subject:

a) Questa Fuga si presta anche ad una esecuzione tutta legata.

b) È necessario di suonare leggermente queste tre note perché non vengano scambiate col principio del Tema.

c) Esecuzione:

d) Il movimento della parte acuta trae origine dal Controsoggetto preso qui per moto contrario. Quello delle due voci inferiori deriva parimenti dal Controsoggetto

a) Cette fugue se prête aussi à une exécution tout a fait liée.

b) On jouera ces trois notes très légèrement, afin que l'auditeur ne les confonde point avec le début du sujet.

c) Exécution:

d) La partie supérieure procède du contre-sujet qu'elle présente ici renversé. Et c'est aussi du contre-sujet que dérivent les deux parties inférieures.

Preludio III.

Veloce (♩ = 92).

The musical score for Preludio III is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The tempo is marked 'Veloce' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The piece is in 3/4 time. The score is divided into seven systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note runs, trills, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Some notes are marked with an 'x' to indicate trills or grace notes. The piece concludes with a final flourish in the bass staff.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature consists of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music includes various fingerings, dynamics, and articulation marks.

The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic bass line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

The second system features a *puguale* (pizzicato) section in the right hand and a *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little) section in the left hand.

The third system continues the melodic development in the right hand, with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the left hand.

The fourth system includes a *f* (forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the left hand. There are also markings for *(1)* and *f* in the left hand.

The fifth system features a *fp* (fortissimo piano) dynamic in the right hand and a *cresc. a poco* (crescendo a little) section in the left hand.

The sixth system shows a *f* (forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *cresc. a poco* (crescendo a little) section in the left hand.

The seventh system includes a *f* (forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *cresc. a poco* (crescendo a little) section in the left hand. The piece concludes with a *un poco largam.* (a little more slowly) marking.

Fuga III.

Allegro moderato (♩ = 98).

(a 3 voci)

ben accentato, con brio ed esatta misura

mf

ben accentato, con brio ed esatta misura

mf

marc.

fp a)

leggero

cresc.

b) marc. mf

f

dim.

p

marc. ma sotto voce

Тема

Противосложение

2-е противосложение

Тональный ответ

a) Выведено из противосложения четвертого такта.

b) Исполняется так:

a) Originates from the Counter-subject: 4th bar.

b) Execution:

a) Deriva dal Controsoggetto: batt 4^a.

b) Esecuzione:

a) Dérivé du contre-sujet: mesure 4.

b) Exécution:

c) *leggero*
 d) *marc.*
 e) *dim.*
non troppo legato
sempre p
allargando a tempo
f
p
marc.
cresc.

c) Выведено из контрапункта верхнего голоса в девятом такте

d) Надо выдерживать *соль-диез* до того момента, когда пятый палец возьмет *ля*.

e) Соответственно контрапункту верхнего голоса, такт 7 и 8.

e) Originates from the counterpoint of the upper part in the 9th bar

d) Hold the thumb on the *F#* until the little finger has played the *A*.

e) Confronts the counterpoint of the upper part bars 7 and 8.

e) Deriva dal contrappunto della voce acuta nella batt. 9:

d) Si tenga appoggiato il pollice sul *sol#* finché il 5^o dito non ha suonato il *la*

e) Confronta il contrappunto della voce acuta batt. 7 e 8:

e) Dérivé du contrepoint de la partie supérieure, mesure 9:

d) On tiendra le pouce sur *sol dièse* jusqu'au moment précis où le 5^{ème} attaque le *la*

e) Comparez le contrepoint de la partie supérieure, dans les mesures 7 et 8:

energico

poco legato

f

marc.

poco legato

energico

marc.

f

marc.

f

marc.

f) Исполняется так:

f) Execution:



f) Esecuzione:

f) Exécution:



This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely by J.S. Bach. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The music is characterized by intricate fingerings, many of which are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below the notes. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The second system introduces a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic. The third system continues the melodic development. The fourth system includes a *un poco cresc.* (a little crescendo) marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system features a *cresc. sempre* (crescendo sempre) marking and ends with a *f poco rit.* (forte poco ritardando) instruction. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

Preludio IV.

Andante espressivo (♩ = 92).

а) Очень легкая трель. Выделите ля и соль-диез, как если бы это было написано следующим образом:



Это замечание имеет значение во всех подобных случаях.

б) В оригиналах это ля-диез не слигвано с ля-диезом следующего такта.

а) The shake to be very soft. Make the A and G# more conspicuous

instead, as if the passage were written thus:



This remark applies to all similar cases.

б) In the manuscripts this A# is not tied to the next bar.

а) Il trillo sia leggerissimo. Si dia invece un certo rilievo al la e sol#, come se fosse scritto così:



L'osservazione vale per tutti i casi simili.

б) Nei manoscritti questo la# non è legato a quello della battuta seguente.

а) Le trille extrêmement léger. Par contre, on donnera un certain relief au la et au sol dièse, comme si ce passage était noté de la manière suivante:



Cette observation s'applique à tous les passages analogues.

б) La liaison du la dièse avec celui de la mesure suivante n'est pas notée dans les manuscrits.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble clef with many slurs and fingerings, and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system includes dynamic markings like *marc.*, *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The third system is marked *f molto espress.*. The fourth system has *p cresc* and *f molta voce e largam.*. The fifth system is marked *a tempo* and *poco rit. largamente*. The notation is dense with musical symbols and fingerings throughout.

с) Надо хорошо выделить верхний голос.
 с) The upper part should stand out.

с) La parte superiore sia ben rilevata.
 с) La partie supérieure bien en dehors.

Fuga IV.

Moderato. (♩ = 100)

(a 5 voci)

*p solenne**molto
sottov. il Controsoggetto*

Тема Противосложение

2-е противосложение

3-е против. (такт: 49-50).

a) Необходимо определенное мастерство исполнителя, чтобы показать каждое новое вступление темы, сохраняя при этом постоянное *piano*.

a) It is left to the skill of the performer to bring out well every entry of the Theme whilst keeping a constant *piano*.

a) Sta all'abilità dell'esecutore il poter far rilevare ogni entrata del Tema pur mantenendo costantemente il *piano*.

a) Il dépend de l'habileté de l'exécutant de faire entendre clairement chaque entrée du sujet ou de la réponse, tout en conservant le *piano* comme nuance constante.

35

legatiss. uguale e sotto voce

21

p

un poco cresc.

mf *p ben marc. ma sotto voce*

p un poco cresc.

б) Изложение этого такта в разных рукописях имеет некоторые отличия. Редактор предпочитает данный вариант, интересный в гармоническом отношении.

b) In some manuscripts this bar is slightly modified. The reviser prefers the above because, harmonically, it is very interesting.

b) In alcuni manoscritti questa batt. è lievemente modificata. Il revisore preferisce questa dizione perché armonicamente è assai interessante.

b) Les manuscrits présentent, dans cette mesure, quelques divergences. Nous donnons la préférence à cette version, à cause de son très grand intérêt harmonique.

5 4 3 5 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103

mf cresc. a poco a poco

sempre cresc.

ff

dim.

mf sempre dim.

c) Этот ход вниз по полутонам сопровож-
дает тему третьего противосложения здесь
и в тактах 69, 71 и 103.

c) This part, descending by semitones
accompanies the 3rd Counter-subject here, and in the bars 69, 71 and 103.

c) Questa voce che scende per semitoni
il 3^o Controsoggetto qui e nelle batt. 69, 71 e 103.

c) Cette marche chromatique descendante
le 3^{ème} contre-sujet, soit ici, soit dans les mesures 69, 71 et 103.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The system contains five measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the second measure. The system concludes with the instruction *cresc. a poco* (crescendo a little).

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It contains five measures. The instruction *a poco* (a little) is written above the first measure. The system ends with a trill symbol (T) above a note in the final measure.

Third system of the musical score, containing five measures. It features a dynamic marking *f* (forte) and the instruction *sempre cresc.* (always crescendo) written above the third measure. The system concludes with a trill symbol (T) above a note in the final measure.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with the measure number 103. It contains six measures. The system includes a dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) in the fifth measure. It concludes with a trill symbol (T) above a note in the final measure.

Fifth system of the musical score, containing six measures. It begins with the instruction *un poco rall.* (a little slower) and *largamente e sempre rall.* (largely and always slower). The system includes dynamic markings *p* (piano) in the fourth measure and *pp* (pianissimo) in the sixth measure. Measure numbers 23 and 35 are indicated below the staff in the fourth and fifth measures, respectively. The system ends with a trill symbol (T) above a note in the final measure.

Preludio V.

Allegro vivace e brillante (♩ = 126).

p leggero, scorrevole e poco legato

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a piano (left) and right-hand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace e brillante' with a metronome marking of 126 quarter notes per minute. The performance instruction is 'p leggero, scorrevole e poco legato'.

System 1: The right hand plays a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 5, 2.

System 2: The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet (4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 5, 2, 4, 2, 1, 5, 2.

System 3: The right hand features more complex eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, (3 2 1) 5, 3, 4, 4, 5, 1. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 1, 4, 2, 1.

System 4: The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet (1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3). The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

System 5: The right hand plays eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2.

Section a) Crescendo: This section is marked 'a) cresc.' and features a series of eighth-note patterns in the right hand with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2, 2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 1. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 5, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2.

Section a) Or: This section is marked 'a) Or:' and features a series of eighth-note patterns in the right hand with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 2, 3, 1, 3, 2.

Section a) Oppure: This section is marked 'a) Oppure:' and features a series of eighth-note patterns in the right hand with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 2, 3, 1, 3, 2.

4 1 3 5 1 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 5 1 3 2 4 4

mf *dim.* - - - - - *pp leggerissimo*

2 1 2 1 3

5 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 3 1 2 5

5 2 1 2 4

4 1 2 1 3 1 4 4 1 3 4

cresc.

2 1 4 5 5

2 1 3 1 4 3 2 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 1 5 2 1 3 1 4 3 2 1 2 4 3 2

mf sempre cresc.

3 (1 3 2) 2

1 5 1 3 2 1 3 5 3 2 1 3 4 1 2 3 1 4 5 5 4

f *ten.* *rall.*

(1 2 3 4) 2 3 1 2 3 4 3

1 3 1 5 1 2 3 4 5

Adagio (♩ = ♩).

ff *f* *secche*

3 1 3 1 3 1 3 4 1 2

Fuga V.

Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 69).

(a 4 voci) *f risoluto e poco legato*

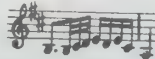
f marcatis.

poco legato

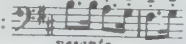
Тема Противосложение

Позже противосложение изменяется так:

The Counter-subject is modified after, in the following manner:

In seguito il Controsoggetto viene modificato nel modo seguente:
Dans la suite, le contre-sujet apparaît modifié comme suit:Партия тенора  в переходном такте между

вторым и третьим вступлением темы очень важна потому, что из нее произведены все другие интермедии фуги.

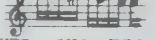
The Tenor part  in the transition bar between the 2nd & 3rd entries of the Theme, is of great importance because from it originate all the other episodes of the fugue.La parte del Tenore  nella batt. di transizione frala 2^a e la 3^a entrata del Tema ha grande importanza, perché da essa hanno origine tutti gli episodi della Fuga.La partie de «ténor»  dans la mesure de transition entre la réponse et le premier retour du sujet, est très importante, car tous les épisodes de la fugue en sont déduits.a) Исполняется:  Нужно играть шестнадцатые

значительно и четко, не укорачивая их и не удлиняя.

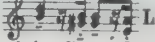
b) У Баха точка не имела точно установленной длительности. Здесь, например, на протяжении всей фуги она равна одной тридцатьвторой. Пример



c) Играйте это и подобные места всегда следующим образом:

 Правая рука должна исполнять обе повторенные ноты одинаковым звуком.Следующее исполнение:  не рекомендуется, потому что оно противоречит стилю фуги.a) Execution:  We recommend that the exact value be given to the semiquavers without lingering or playing too rapidly.
b) In Bach the dot has no precise value. Here and throughout this fugue give to the dot the value of a demisemiquaver.Example: c) Always play thus:  The right hand must play the two repeated notes with equality of touch and an even, energetic accent. The following execution:  is not adapted to the style of this piece.a) Esecuzione:  Si raccomanda di dare esatto valore alle semicrome senza rallentarle né sfuggirle.

b) In Bach il punto non ha un valore preciso. Qui, e durante tutto il pezzo, si dia al punto il valore di una bisecroma.

Esempio: c) Si eseguisca sempre così:  La mano destra deve eseguire le due note ripetute con suono ed accento uguale, energico. L'esecuzione seguente:  é assolutamente impropria allo stile di questo pezzo.a) Exécution:  On aura soin de donner à chaque double croche sa valeur exacte, sans ralentir, mais sans presser non plus.
b) Le point n'avait pas, pour Bach, une valeur précise. Ici, par exemple, et dans toute cette fugue, il sera l'équivalent d'une triple croche. Exemple: c) On interprétera toujours ce passage de la manière suivante:  La main droite doit articuler nettement les deux sons répétés, d'un toucher ferme et égal. L'exécution suivante:  serait absolument contraire au style de l'oeuvre.

fmarcatiss.

f deciso

p

energico

ff non legato, solenne

d)

e)

f)

d) Все голоса здесь происходят из темы.

e) Ни одно из изданий не имеет трели на этом ми.

f) Октавы баса и употребление педали здесь ad libitum.

d) All the parts are drawn from the design of the Theme.

e) No manuscript has the sign of the shake on this E.

f) The octaves in the Bass and the use of the Pedal are ad libitum.

d) Tutte le voci derivano dal disegno del Tema.

e) Nessun manoscritto porta alcun segno di trillo su questo mi.

f) Il raddoppio in ottava del basso e l'uso del pedale sono ad libitum.

d) Toutes les parties dérivent du dessin du sujet.

e) Aucun manuscrit ne porte d'indication de trille sur ce mi.

f) Le redoublement de la basse à l'octave et l'usage de la pédale sont ad libitum.

Musical score for piano, page 29. The score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- cresc.* (crescendo)
- p* (piano)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little)
- un poco marc.* (a little marked)

The score features numerous fingering numbers (1-5) placed above notes, indicating fingerings for both hands. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

Fuga VI.

Andante espressivo. (♩ = 72)

(a 3 voci) *mp*

a) *mp*

b) *tr*

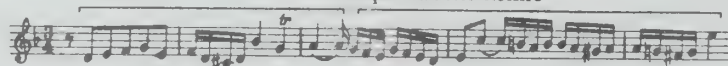
ten. mf

c) *uguale*

tr

Тема

Противосложение



a) Редактор обозначает тему всегда буквой Т, а обращение темы — опрокинутым Л. Этой системе, использованной редактором в изданных ранее томах сочинений Баха, он и здесь следует.

b) Все знаки staccato accentato (v) воспроизведены точно по оригиналу.

c) Очень вероятно, что здесь допущена ошибка переписчика в воспроизведении оригинала, потому что вместо трели стоит грушето, требующее следующего исполнения:



которое сделало бы менее очевидным непосредственное происхождение этой секвенции от темы

a) The Theme is always marked with the letter T. The inversion with the same letter inverted L; this system, adopted by the reviser in other volumes of Bach, already published, is also followed in this book.

b) All the signs of accented staccato (v) are carefully copied from Bach's M.S.

c) It is probably due to a copyist's mistake that we find a turn instead of a shake; this would confine us to the following execution:

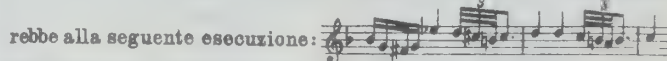


This leaves the immediate derivation of this sequence from the Theme less evident.

a) Il Tema é sempre segnato con la lettera T. L'inversione del Tema é avvertita dalla stessa lettera scritta a rovescio L; questo sistema che il revisore adottò nei volumi delle opere di Bach già pubblicati, é seguito anche in quest' opera.

b) Tutti i segni di staccato accentato (v) sono diligentemente copiati dall' autografo di Bach.

c) Molto probabilmente si deve ad un errore di copiatura se invece del trillo troviamo qui il segno del gruppetto il quale ci obbligherebbe alla seguente esecuzione:



che rende meno evidente la derivazione immediata dal Tema di questa progressione.

a) Sujet et réponse sont partout désignés par la lettre T. Cette même lettre, retournée, L, indique leur renversement. Ce système que nous avons adopté dans les volumes déjà parus des œuvres de Bach, est maintenu à travers toute la publication présente.

b) Tous les signes de véritable «staccato» (staccato accentato) sont reproduits avec soin d'après l'autographe de Bach.

c) C'est très probablement par suite d'une erreur de copie que le signe du trille a été remplacé ici par celui du gruppetto. En effet, ce dernier impliquerait l'exécution suivante:



et rendrait moins évidente la parenté de cette progression avec le sujet lui-même.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The right hand starts with a melody featuring a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout.

System 2: The second system continues the melody in the right hand, which now includes a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. The left hand features a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout.

System 3: The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The right hand starts with a melody featuring a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *tr* (trill). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout.

System 4: The fourth system continues the melody in the right hand, which now includes a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. The left hand features a trill (tr) and a series of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout.

The page concludes with a final measure in the fourth system, marked with a double bar line and the number 15.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'uguale'. The second system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'mp'. The third system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'cresc.'. The fourth system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'allargando'. The piece ends with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature, marked 'f' and 'p'.

d) Верхний голос происходит из второго такта противосложения. Оба другие проводят тему в противоположном движении.
e) Средние голоса здесь удвоены; они повторяют начало темы частью в прямом, частью в противоположном движении.

d) The upper part is drawn from the 2nd bar of the Counter-subject. The other two repeat the Theme inverted.
e) Here the inner parts are doubled and repeat the beginning of the Theme, some by direct motion, others by inversion.

d) La parte acuta ha origine dalla 2^a battuta del Controsoggetto. Le altre due ripetono il Tema per moto contrario.

e) Qui le parti medie sono raddoppiate e ripetono il principio del Tema alcune in moto retto, altre in moto contrario.

d) La partie supérieure est issue de la seconde mesure du contre-sujet. Les deux autres répètent le sujet en le renversant.

e) Les parties intermédiaires sont ici redoublées. Elles reprennent le début du sujet, direct dans l'une, renversé dans l'autre des parties.

Allegro molto tranquillo; preludiando (♩ = 76).

mf

cresc.

f *energico*

1-5

45

p *come organo*

(1 2 3 4 1)

5 3 2 1 2 3 1 2

Un poco meno mosso. (♩ = 69)

sempre legatiss.

marc.

45

4 5 4 3 1

p

35

4

5 - 1 2

4 3

5 4

5

45

4

5

34 Fugato. (a 4 voci)
Allegro. (♩ = 80)
semplice

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment of a four-voice fugato. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a 'T' (Tutti) marking and a 'marc.' (marcato) instruction. The second system includes a 'T' marking. The third system includes a 'T' marking. The fourth system includes a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking. The fifth system includes a 'f' (forte) marking and a '(un poco rit. a tempo)' instruction. The sixth system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) instruction. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sextuplets, and various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

legato

p

f

dim.

dim.

p

cresc.

un poco rall.

dim.

3*

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5), slurs, and dynamic markings such as *legato*, *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *un poco rall.* (un poco rallentando). There are also some markings like 'T' and '3' that might indicate trills or triplets. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

Fuga VII.

Allegro moderato
ma con brio. (♩=96)

(a 3 voci)

The main musical score for Fuga VII is presented in three systems. Each system contains three staves: two for voices (Soprano and Alto) and one for piano accompaniment (Tenor). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is 'Allegro moderato ma con brio' with a metronome marking of ♩=96. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mf, dim., cresc.), articulation (tr, ten.), and fingerings. It is divided into sections labeled 'Тема' (Theme), 'Кода темы' (Coda of the theme), and 'Противосложение' (Contraposition).

Тема Кода темы Противосложение

Тональный ответ

This block contains four short musical examples. The first three are labeled 'Тема' (Theme), 'Кода темы' (Coda of the theme), and 'Противосложение' (Contraposition). The fourth is labeled 'Тональный ответ' (Tonal answer). Each example is shown in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

a) Или:

A musical example for 'a) Или:' (Or:), showing a variation of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

b) Эта первая интермедия, как и следующие, происходит почти исключительно из коды темы.

A musical example for 'b)', showing the first interlude derived from the coda of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

a) Or:

A musical example for 'a) Or:', showing another variation of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

b) This first and subsequent episodes are almost exclusively formed from the Coda of the Theme:

A musical example for 'b)', showing the first episode derived from the coda of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

a) Oppure:

A musical example for 'a) Oppure:', showing a variation of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

b) Questo primo episodio, ed i successivi, sono quasi esclusivamente formati dalla Coda del Tema

A musical example for 'b)', showing the first episode derived from the coda of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

a) Ou:

A musical example for 'a) Ou:', showing another variation of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

b) Ce premier épisode, comme les suivants du reste, dérive presque entièrement de la coda du sujet.

A musical example for 'b)', showing the first episode derived from the coda of the theme. It is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

2 5 4 1 5 4 2 1 1 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 2 1 2 5 3 3

p *un poco cresc.* *tr*

mf *f* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *c)*

fp *cresc.* *f* *tr* *cresc.*

ten. *dim.* *ten. (tr)* *cresc.*

d) *e)* *f)* *molto allargando* *ten.* *p*

- c) Происходит из противосложения.
 d) Кода в обращении.
 e) Происходит из противосложения.
 f) Тенор разделяется здесь на два голоса.

- c) Derived from the Counter-subject.
 d) Coda of the Theme inverted.
 e) Derived from the Counter-subject.
 f) The Tenor part is divided.

- c) Deriva dal Controsoggetto.
 d) Coda per moto contrario.
 e) Deriva dal Controsoggetto.
 f) La parte del Tenore è divisa.

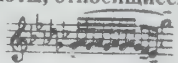
- c) Dérivé du contre-sujet.
 d) Coda du sujet renversé.
 e) Dérivé du contre-sujet.
 f) La partie intermédiaire (ténor) est divisée.

Preludio VIII.

Lento; con profondo sentimento (♩ = 42).

The musical score for Preludio VIII is written for a single instrument, likely a harpsichord or spinet, in 3/4 time. The tempo is 'Lento' and the mood is 'con profondo sentimento'. The score is divided into five systems. The first system begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 3/4. The first system includes dynamics 'pp' and 'p', and ornaments marked with asterisks. The second system includes dynamics 'mf' and 'f', and ornaments marked with asterisks. The third system includes dynamics 'p' and 'mf', and ornaments marked with asterisks. The fourth system includes dynamics 'mf' and 'dolente', and ornaments marked with asterisks. The fifth system includes dynamics 'p' and 'marc.', and ornaments marked with asterisks. The score includes several ornaments marked with asterisks and specific fingerings. The tempo is Lento and the mood is con profondo sentimento. The score ends with a marc. (marcato) section.

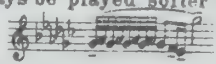
a) Второе до-бемоль берется здесь левой рукой более слабо, чем первое, потому что оно относится уже к аккомпанементу.

b) Советую всюду выделять ноты, относящиеся к мелодической линии, приблизительно так: 

c) По мнению редактора, употребление педали в этой прекрасной прелюдии не погрешит против характера пьесы.

d) Вероятно Черни сомневался в подлинности ноты ре-бемоль. Поэтому он ее опустил, хотя она имеется во всех оригиналах.

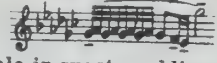
a) The second *do* b, played with the left hand, should be softer than the first, it being only a note of accompaniment.

b) The ornamentation notes should always be played softer than the principal notes of the melody. Thus: 

c) The reviser thinks that the use of the Pedal in this sublime Prelude must not be considered out of the character of the piece.

d) Czerny has perhaps had some doubt as to the authenticity of the *Do* b and, in his edition, he omitted it, although we find it in every manuscript.

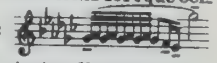
a) Il secondo *do* b, eseguito dalla m. sin., deve avere minor suono del primo essendo una semplice nota d'accompagnamento.

b) Si consiglia d'eseguire le note d'ornamento sempre più leggere delle note principali del canto. Così: 

c) Il revisore ritiene che l'uso del Pedale, in questo sublime Preludio, non debba considerarsi inadatto al carattere del pezzo.

d) Czerny ha forse avuto qualche dubbio sull'autenticità del *re* b e, nella sua edizione l'ha ommesso sebbene si riscontri in tutti i manoscritti.

a) Le second *ut* bémol, joué par la main gauche, devra être moins sonore que le premier, puisqu'il est simple note d'accompagnement.

b) On fera bien de jouer toujours les notes d'ornement moins fort que celles qui font partie intégrante de la mélodie. Soit: 

c) Nous estimons que l'emploi de la pédale n'est nullement contraire au caractère de ce prélude sublime.

d) Peut-être Czerny a-t-il douté de l'authenticité du *ré* bémol, car il l'a supprimé dans son édition du «Clavecin»? Tous les manuscrits concordent cependant sur ce point.

39

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions. The page is numbered 39 in the top right corner.

The systems of notation are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 5 3, 4 3, 4 3 5, 4 5 4, 4 3, 4 3 5). The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf cresc.* and *f*. There are also markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)*.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic development. Dynamics include *molto dim.* and *p*. Markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* are present.
- System 3:** Features a more complex melodic line with many ornaments and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *solenne*. Markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* are present.
- System 4:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic development. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. Markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* are present.
- System 5:** Features a more complex melodic line with many ornaments and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *un poco largam.*. Markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* are present.
- System 6:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic development. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. Markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* are present.

The notation is highly detailed, with many ornaments and fingerings, suggesting a complex and expressive piece. The dynamics range from *molto dim.* to *f*, indicating a wide range of volume and intensity. The markings like *(Qw. *)* and *(Qw. * Qw. *)* likely refer to specific performance techniques or editions.

е) Перед ϕa должен стоять b .

e) The F must be h.

e) Il fa dov'essere i.

e) Il faut évidemment la bécasse.

Fuga VIII.^a)

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 72).

(a 3 voci)

p senza coloriti, come organo

Тема Противосложение

Тональный ответ

Тема в обращении

Тема в увеличении

Такт 30.

Такт 62.

В этой фуге тема разнообразно изменяется, как указано в следующих образцах:

In this fugue the Theme is modified in different ways as demonstrated in the following examples:

In questa Fuga il Tema viene modificato in vario modo, come si dimostra con gli esempi seguenti.

On rencontre au cours de cette fugue différentes variantes du sujet, ainsi qu'on peut s'en rendre compte par les exemples suivants:

(Тема в обращении.)

Такт 20.

Такт 24.

Такт 47.

Такт 77.

а) Эта фуга написана Бахом в *ре-диез* миноре, а не *ми-бемоль* миноре, как в изданиях Черни и Таузига.

а) Questa Fuga fu scritta da Bach in *Re# min.* e non in *Mib min.*, come figura nelle edizioni di Czerny e Tausig.

б) Но, возможно, что, несмотря на такой способ написания, *ре-диез* брался одновременно с *фа-диезом* в соответствии с традициями того времени подгонять ритм одного голоса под ритм другого.

б) Alcuni manoscritti hanno la seguente dizione: Tuttavia è probabile che anche scritto così, il *re* fosse eseguito unitamente al *fa#* per l'uso dell'epoca di subordinare talvolta il ritmo d'una parte a quello dell'altra.

а) This fugue was written by Bach in *D# min.* and not in *Eb min.*, as in the editions of Czerny and Tausig.

а) Bach a écrit cette fugue en *ré dièse mineur*, non pas en *mi bémol mineur*, ainsi qu'elle figure dans les éditions de Czerny et de Tausig.

б) Some manuscripts have the following version: Nevertheless it is possible that, even thus written, the D was played with the F# for it was usual then to subordinate sometimes the rhythm of one part to that of another.

б) Quelques manuscrits ont une autre version: Toutefois il est possible que, même avec cette notation, le *ré* ait été frappé en même temps que le *fa dièse* en vertu de cet usage du temps qui admettait volontiers que le rythme d'une partie fût adapté à celui d'une autre.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-19. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations. Includes markings like '1-3 T' and 'f'.

Second system of musical notation, measures 20-29. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking '20' at the beginning.

Third system of musical notation, measures 30-39. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking 'mf'.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 40-49. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking 'dim.'.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 50-59. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking 'p'.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 60-69. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking 'cresc.'.

Тема в обращении.
Theme inverted.

Tema per moto contrario.
Sujet renversé.

с) Равнозначно следующему:
c) Equivalent to:



с) Equivale a:
c) Equivalent de:



d) Надо выделить тему.

Тема в обращении.

e) Равнозначно следующему:

f) Надо взять это *re-duez* легко, так, чтобы палец минимально отходил от клавиши.

d) Make the Theme conspicuous.

e) Equiva-
lent to:

f) The D must be played again, but softly, without the finger leaving the key.

d) Si faccia risaltare il Tema.

(Tema per moto contrario)

e) Equivale a:

f) Il *re* si deve risuonare ma lievemente e senza che il dito abbandoni il tasto.

d) On fera ressortir nettement la partie thématique.

(Sujet renversé)

e) Equivalent de:

f) Le *ré* doit être répété, mais légèrement et sans que le doigt lâche la touche.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves in G major (one sharp). The treble staff features a melodic line with various ornaments (x) and fingerings (1-5). The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A first ending bracket labeled 'I.' spans the first two measures. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a descending scale in the first measure. A crescendo marking 'cresc. a poco a poco' is written above the bass staff. The system concludes with a trill marked 'T' in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Both staves contain complex melodic and harmonic passages with numerous ornaments and fingerings. The treble staff includes a trill marked 'T' in the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked 'T' and a forte dynamic marking 'f'. The bass staff includes a trill marked 'T' and a forte dynamic marking 'f'.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked 'T' and a forte dynamic marking 'f'. The bass staff includes a trill marked 'T' and a forte dynamic marking 'f'.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked 'T' and a piano dynamic marking 'p'. The bass staff includes a trill marked 'T' and a piano dynamic marking 'p'.

Preludio IX.

Allegretto piacevole (♩ = 88).

p con semplicità

tr

p

mf

a) Надо взять *ми* таким образом, чтобы оно звучало долго. То же относится и к звуку *ля* в тактах 15 и 16.

b) Необходимо ясно показать оба голоса. Верхний голос должен звучать сильнее.

a) The *E* must be struck in such a way as to give a long vibration. The same should be done to the *A* in the 15th and 16th bars.

b) It is necessary to play the two parts quite distinctly. The upper part should be louder.

a) Il *mi* deve percuotersi in modo che abbia una lunga vibrazione. Lo stesso deve farsi per il *la* della 15^a e 16^a battuta.

b) È necessario far sentire distintamente le due voci. Si dia maggior suono alla parte acuta.

a) On attaquera le *mi* de telle façon qu'il résonne longtemps. De même le *la* des mesures 15 et 16.

b) Il est nécessaire de faire entendre distinctement les deux parties. La partie supérieure sera la plus sonore des deux.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

p

un poco marc.

rit.

dim.

p

c) Этот мордент отсутствует в оригиналах, но он необходим для соответствия с седьмым тактом.

d) Надо сильно выделить *mi*, чтобы было слышно, как оно переходит в *re-diesis*.

c) The ♯ is not to be found in the manuscripts. Yet it is needful to show the analogy of the passage with that in the 7th bar.

d) The E to be played forte. Make it clear that it resolves on to the D[♯].

c) Il ♯ non si riscontra nei manoscritti. Tuttavia è necessario perché il passo risulti analogo a quello uguale della 7^a batt.

d) Il *mi* deve suonarsi forte. Si faccia udire che risolve sul *re* *dièse*.

c) Le mordant (♯) n'est pas noté dans les manuscrits, mais il est indispensable pour établir l'analogie avec la première apparition de ce passage, à la mesure 7.

d) L'attaque du *mi* devra être assez forte, pour que l'on perçoive sa résolution sur le *ré dièse*.

Fuga IX.

Allegro deciso (♩ = 108). *f energico* *mf poco legato*

(a 3 voci)

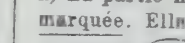
f energico *mf poco legato*

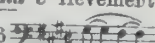
f *mf* *leggero* *f energico*

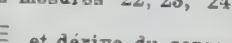
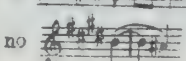
Тема Противосложение

а) Средний голос (альт) надо исполнять legato и слегка выделить его. Он проходит еще в тактах 22, 23, 24,

26  27  и происходит от сопрано  в тактах 4 и 5.

a) The inner part (Contralto) must be slurred and slightly marked. It occurs again in the bars 22, 23, 24, 26  27  and originates from the soprano part  in the 4th and 5th bars.

a) La parte media (Contralto) deve essere legata e lievemente marcata. Essa figura anche nelle batt. 22, 23, 24, 26  27  e deriva dalla parte del Soprano  nelle batt. 4^a e 5^a.

a) La partie médiane (contralto) doit être liée et légèrement marquée. Elle reparait encore dans les mesures 22, 23, 24, 26  27  et dérive du soprano  mesures 4 et 5.

1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 5 2 3 1 4 3 1 3

2 2 2 3 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 3 2

2 5 2 1 3 2 5 3 2 13 2 1 3 4 3 2 5 1 4

1 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 1 2 2 3 T 1 2 1 3 1

mf f energico mf 5

b) 1 2 3 1 T 1 4 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 5

mf f energico mf 3 p 1 1 2 2 1 3

2 3 1 4 3 3 5 4 3 2 3 2 5

f energico

1 2 1 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 3 1 2

2 4 1 3 5 2 1 2 3 1 3 5 3 4 3 5 4 3 1 2

ff marcato ff

Или: ff

sempre f

b) Черны произвольно изменил этот такт следующим образом:

b) Czerny has arbitrarily modified this bar in the following manner:

b) Czerny ha arbitrariamente modificato questa battuta nel seguente modo:

b) Czerny a apporté à cette mesure une modification tout arbitraire, en écrivant comme suit:

Preludio X.

Andante sostenuto e cantabile (♩ = 69).

The musical score for Preludio X is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is 'Andante sostenuto e cantabile' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The first system has a dynamic marking 'mf' and a fingering '5' in the bass. The second system has a fingering '5' in the bass. The third system has a fingering '5' in the bass. The fourth system has a fingering '5' in the bass. The score features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and fingerings.

a) Короткие аккорды надо играть все время очень отрывисто, бас — спокойно, равномерно и просто, мелодию — певуче. Представьте себе, например, соло флейты.

b) Эти три маленькие лиги есть у Баха.

a) The small chords should be played always *staccatissimi*; the Bass very quietly, constantly smooth and simple. The melody may be taken as a flute solo.

b) These three slurs are of Bach.

a) I piccoli accordi sempre *staccatissimi*; il basso sia tranquillo, costantemente uguale e semplice. La parte cantabile può raffigurarsi ad un „a solo“ di flauto.

b) Queste tre piccole legature sono di Bach.

a) On jouera *staccatissimo* tous ces fragments d'accords détachés. La basse calme, constamment égale et avec simplicité. On peut se représenter la partie mélodique supérieure comme une sorte de solo de flûte.

b) Ces trois petits signes de liaison sont de Bach.

senza sfuggire

f *p* *cresc.* *(poco rit.)* *a tempo)* *(un poco accelerando)* *dim.* *p*

c) Presto (♩ = 120).

ben marcate le note lunghe

poco dim.

poco legato

largamente

rit.

c) Обозначение темпа «Presto» предписано Бахом, поэтому нужно его понимать в духе его эпохи. Хотелось бы, как и во второй прелюдии, акцентировать сильные доли.

c) The indication "Presto" is of Bach and therefore it has to be taken in a sense relative to that period. It is advisable to mark the strong beats as in the 2nd Prelude.

c) L'indicazione di «Presto» è di Bach e perciò va intesa in senso relativo all'epoca. Si consiglia di accentuare i tempi forti come nel 2° Preludio.

c) L'indication de «Presto» étant de Bach lui-même, doit être interprétée dans le sens tout relatif qu'elle avait à cette époque. On fera bien d'accentuer les temps forts comme dans le Prelude N° 2.

Molto allegro e con brio ($\text{♩} = 128$).

Morceau d'ensemble

J. Massenet

(a 2 voci)

mf brillante

2 4 1 2 3 5 2 1

3 2 4

2 2 3 4

[illegible]

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The second measure contains the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third measure contains the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes fingerings (1-5) and dynamics (f).

The musical notation shows a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The 'Тема' (Theme) section consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a quarter rest. The 'Противосложение' (Antithesis) section follows, featuring a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

а) Точки обозначают здесь не *staccato*, но только то, что эти ноты должны быть слегка выделены посредством острых ударений.

a) Here the dots do not signify a real staccato, but that the finger must strike the note with a sharp blow, thus giving a little accent

a) I punti non significano qui un vero staccato, ma solo che il dito deve percuotere il tasto con un colpo secco marcando lievemente le note.

a) Les points ne désignent pas ici un véritable staccato. Ils indiquent seulement une sorte de toucher sec et nerveux par le moyen duquel l'exécutant peut faire ressortir légèrement les sons en question.

b) Эта интермедия происходит из контрапункта, который сопровождает противосложение, точнее из следующего хода шестого такта:

b) This episode originates from the counterpoint which accompanies the Counter-subject, and precisely from the following passage in the 6th bar.

b) Questo episodio ha origine dal contrappunto che accompagna il Controsoggetto e precisamente dal passo seguente della 6^a batt.

b) Cet épisode est issu du contrepoint qui accompagne le contre-sujet et, plus particulièrement, du passage suivant de la 6^{ème} mesure:

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with complex fingerings and dynamic markings like *fp* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a *fp* dynamic marking and various fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a *f e cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic marking, with a section labeled 'C)'.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a section labeled '(5)' and various fingerings.

С) Тема

Musical notation for the 'Тема' section, featuring a *Стретто* marking.

Тема в обрац. Противосложение

Preludio XI.

Allegretto vivace e brioso (♩ = 76).

poco legato

The musical score for Preludio XI is written for piano and bass. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is in 12/8 time and begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings (5 3 2 1, 5, 5 4 2 1, 3 5 4 3, 4 2 4 2 3 5 1 2 5, 4, 1 2 3 5 4 1) and a bass staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the treble staff with more complex patterns and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass. The third system features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass, with various fingerings and slurs. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final treble staff pattern and a bass staff accompaniment. The score is marked with numerous fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings to guide the performer.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- System 2:** Treble staff features a series of slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4 2 1 2 3 5, 5 2 1 2 3 5, 1 2 3). Bass staff has a steady accompaniment with fingerings (1 2 1 3, 3, 2, 3, 1 3 4, 3).
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5 3 5 8, 5 3). Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (1 3 4, 1 2, 1 2 3 4, 5 1 2). Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *cresc.*
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 5, 8, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1). Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1 2 3, 2 5 3 1 2 3 4).
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2 3 1 3 2, 1 4, 3, 1 2, 4, 1 5 3, 4 5 2 1 2 3 5). Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (3 4, 3 1 2 3, 1 2, 1 1 2, 2 4 1 5). Dynamics include *rit.* and *f*.

Fuga XI.

Allegretto (♩ = 60).

(sopra)

(a 3 voci)

mf

mf

p

mf

p

mf

Тема

Противосложение

Тональный ответ

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with various fingerings and a trill marked 'T'. The second system begins with a 'poco rit.' marking, followed by 'a tempo' and 'Opp:'. It includes dynamics like 'f' and 'p', and a 'p ma marcato' section. The third system features 'p ma marcato', 'rit.', and 'a tempo' markings. The fourth system includes 'poco stacc.', 'cresc.', 'ten.', and 'f' markings. The fifth system includes 'rit.', '2 ten.', 'mf', 'ten.', 'f', 'ten. energico', and 'f' markings. The notation includes many fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks.

a) В некоторых изданиях имеется мордент на ля.

b) Или:

a) Some manuscripts have the ~ on the A.

b) Or:

a) Alcuni manoscritti portano il ~ sul la.

b) Ossia:

a) Dans quelques manuscrits, le mordant ~ est sur le la.

b) Ou:

Preludio XII.

Andante sostenuto ed elegiaco (♩ = 52).

a) Подчеркните верхний голос.

b) Или:

c) Здесь тоже выделите верхний голос и обратите внимание на окраску звука.

a) The upper part to predominate.

b) Or.

c) Here too the upper part must stand out distinctly and attention should be paid to the nuances.

a) La parte acuta sia rilevata.

b) Oppure:

c) Anche qui si accenti distintamente la parte acuta e si faccia attenzione al colorito.

a) La partie supérieure doit ressortir.

b) Ou bien:

c) Ici encore, la partie supérieure doit être très distincte, et l'on apportera un soin tout particulier au «timbre» des différentes voix.

2 3 1

1 3 4 5

d) 4

5

9

f con la più grande espressione p

p

allargando a tempo

f

allargando

con molta voce e sempre espress.

e)

d) В первой половине такта как следует выделите верхний голос.

e) Чтобы выделить бас, сливанный в оригинале, редактор советует прервать здесь лигу и взять бас еще раз *sf*.

f) Немного выделите следующие ноты:



d) In the first half of the bar make the upper part very clear.

e) In order to hear the C again, in the Bass (always tied in the manuscript) we have interrupted the sign of the tie: play *sf*

f) Play these notes a little louder:



d) In questa prima metà della batt. si dia gran rilievo alla parte superiore.

e) Per far risentire il do del Basso (costantemente legato nel manoscritto) si è interrotto l'arco della legatura: si suoni *sf*.

f) Si dia un qualche rilievo alle seguenti note:



d) L'exécutant doit donner beaucoup de relief à la partie supérieure, dans la première moitié de cette mesure.

e) Pour donner à l'ut de la basse toute sa valeur, nous avons interrompu le signe de liaison, bien qu'il soit absolument continu dans l'autographe. On jouera cette note *sf*

f) Faites ressortir un peu les notes suivantes:



Fuga XII.

Molto moderato (♩ = 66).

bene appoggiato

(a 4 voci)

p bene appoggiato*p*sotto voce
a)

sempre legato

- a) Исполняйте в очень четком ритме.
b) Происходит из противосложения.

c) После этих четырех нот второе противосложение переходит в верхний голос.

- a) With exact rhythm.
b) Derived from the counter-subject.

c) After the four notes the 2nd Counter-subject passes to the upper part:

- a) Con ritmo esatissimo.
b) Deriva dal Controsoggetto.

c) Dopo le quattro note il 2° Controsoggetto passa alla parte superiore

- a) Très exactement en mesure.
b) Dérivé du contre-sujet.

c) Après ces quatre notes le 2^{ème} contre-sujet passe à la partie immédiatement supérieure

d) Сделайте ударение на выдержанном *фа* и возьмите легко второе *фа*. То же самое рекомендуется сделать в последней четверти 29-го такта.

e) Происходит из противосложения в обращении.

f) В этом и в двух следующих тактах надо выделить средний голос (альт). Другие голоса должны звучать *piano*.
g) См. примечание c).

d) Accent the F (crotchet) and play the second softly. The same must be done on the 4th beat of the 29th bar.

e) Originates from the Counter-subject inverted.

f) In this, and in the two following bars, the inner part (Contralto) must be accented. The other parts must be played softly.

g) See annotation c).

d) Si accenti il *fa* tenuto e si suoni leggermente il secondo *fa*. La stessa raccomandazione deve farsi per la batt. 29^a all'ultimo quarto.

e) Ha origine dal Controsoggetto per moto contrario.

f) In questa e nelle due battute seguenti sia marcata la parte media (Contralto). Le altre parti s'eseguiranno *piano*.

g) Vedi osservazione c).

d) Le *fa* lié doit être accentué, tandis que le second *fa* sera attaqué très légèrement. Cette même recommandation s'applique à la dernière noire de la mesure 29

e) Dérivé du contre-sujet renversé.

f) Dans cette mesure et dans les deux suivantes, la partie médiane (contralto) doit être accentuée. Les autres parties restent *piano*.

g) Voir l'observation à la lettre c).

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble and a bass staff. The notation is highly detailed with numerous fingerings and articulations. Key markings include *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *deciso* (decisive). The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

h) Происходит из противосложения.
h) Drawn from the Counter-subject.

h) Deriva dal Controsoggetto.
h) Dérivé du contre-sujet.

deciso *mf* *p* *cresc.* *deciso* *f* *sempre più largamente* *ff*

i) Надо выделить тему и играть синкопизированный голос гораздо слабее, иначе это место звучало бы так:

i) Mark the Theme well and play the syncopated part very softly, or else the result will be:

i) Ben marcato il Tema e molto sottovoce la parte sincopata, diversamente il passo risulterà nel modo seguente:

i) La réponse doit être bien marquée et la partie syncopée très atténuée, à défaut de quoi ce passage sonnera de la manière suivante:

Preludio XIII.

Allegretto (♩ = 104).

p

p

p

p

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano and voice performance, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (three sharps), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *p cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A vocal line is marked *sottovoce* and *poco rit.* The page is numbered 66 in the top right corner.

System 1: Treble staff has a trill (tr) and a slur. Bass staff has a slur and fingerings: 4 1 2 1 2, 3 5, 2 4, 5.

System 2: Treble staff has a slur and fingerings: 3, 5 1 2 1 2, 3 5 2, 3 4, 1 2, 3 2 5. Bass staff has a slur and fingerings: 4, 1 2 5, 1 3, 2, 3 2, 5.

System 3: Treble staff has a trill (tr) and a slur. Bass staff has a slur and fingerings: 1 2, 4 2, 1 2 1 3 1 2 5, 3, 1 3, 5 4, 5 1. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*.

System 4: Treble staff has a slur and fingerings: 1 5, 3 1, 2 4 2, 2, 5 *sottovoce*, 2 4 2, 2 1, 3 1. Bass staff has a slur and fingerings: 2 3, 1 4, 3 2, 3 2, 1 2, 1 3, 4 3.

System 5: Treble staff has a slur and fingerings: 4 3 5 2 4 5, 2 4, 3 5, 1 3, 2 4, 2 5, 4 1 3, 4 2 3 1 4 3, 4 5 3 5. Bass staff has a slur and fingerings: 1 2, 2 5, 1 3, 5. Dynamics: *p cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *poco rit.*

Fuga XIII.

Andantino grazioso (♩ = 78).

(в 3 voci) *p*

non legato, ugualissimo

p ma marc.

non legato, ugualissimo

mf cresc.

fp

12

leggermente

Тема

1-е противосложение

2-е противосложение

Тональный ответ

Такты 12, 20, 28
meas. 12, 20, 28
batt. 12, 20, 28
mes. 12, 20, 28

а) Играйте четко, отрывисто и все ноты одинаково, для чего лучше не менять пальцы на верхних звуках.

а) Play all the notes with an even tone and slightly staccato; for this reason we have avoided the changing of the fingers.

a) Un poco staccato e tutte le note con ugual suono: a questo scopo si evitò il cambiamento delle dita.

a) Un peu staccato et toutes les notes d'égale intensité; à cet effet, tout changement de doigt sera évité.

20

cresc. *fp* *cresc. a poco a poco*

mf *sempre cresc.* *f*

dim. a poco a poco

28

mf *p* *marc.* *p*

deciso *ff*

b) Соответствующим тембром выделите отрывок темы, который образует нисходящую секвенцию.

c) Следует выделить эти звуки, напоминающие тему.

b) Pay attention to the nuances in order to bring out the fragment of the Theme that forms the descending sequence.

c) The following notes, which suggest the Theme must be accented:

5*

b) Si osservi il colorito per far risaltare il frammento del Tema che forma la progressione discendente.

c) Si accentino le seguenti note: che richiamano il Tema.

b) En graduant bien les sonorités, on fera ressortir le fragment du sujet qui sert de base à cette progression descendante.

c) On accentuera les notes suivantes qui rappellent le sujet.

Preludio XIV.

Allegro giusto ($\text{♩} = 104$).

The musical score for Preludio XIV is written for piano and treble clef. It consists of four systems of music. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro giusto" with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute.

System 1: The treble clef staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a half note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

System 2: The treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The system ends with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

System 3: The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings. The bass clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

System 4: The treble clef staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass clef staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

Dynamic and Articulation Markings: The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *marc.* (marcato). It also features articulation marks like accents and slurs, as well as fingerings (1-5) and triplets.

The image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár, Act II, 'The Dance of the Hours'. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and features a piano accompaniment. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Liszt is presented in a piano and violin arrangement. The score is in 4/4 time and D major. It begins with a piano introduction, followed by a first section and a second section. The piano part features a bass line with a 'marc.' (marcato) marking and a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking. The violin part features a melody with a 'marc.' marking and a 'poco rit.' marking. The score is in 4/4 time and D major.

Fuga XIV.

Andante; con severa espressione (♩ = 100).

(a 4 voci)

p *mf* *p* *sottovoce, tenute ed uguali*

marc.

p sempre legatissimo, senza colore

marc.

dim. *p* *marc.*

Тема **Противосложение**

- a) Выведено из темы.
 b) До-диез должен быть повторен.
 c) Немного выделите верхний голос.

- a) Derived from the Theme.
 b) The D# must be repeated.
 c) The upper part a little conspicuous.

- a) Deriva dal Tema.
 b) Il do si deve ripetere.
 c) Un poco rilevata la parte superiore.
 a) Dérivé du sujet.
 b) L' ut# doit être répété.
 c) La partie supérieure légèrement en dehors.

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff in G major. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4 5, 3 4 5, 2 2, 2 1 2, 3 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1 3 4 3 4, 1 3 2 3 1 2 2 3, 2 3 4 1, 4 3 1 2 2 3, 3 1, 2 1, 3 1 2 1 3). A dynamic marking of *mf* is present. A small section labeled 'd)' is at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 4 5, 3 2 3 4, 4 3 5 4 5 3 5 3, 4 3 4, 2 5, 4 4 3 3 2 2 5, 2 4 3, 4 5 5 4 5 4 3, 1). The bass staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2 1 2 1 1 2 1, 2 1 2, 2, 1 2 3 1, 1 2 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 2 1, 4 2 3, 4 1). A dynamic marking of *mf* is present. A small section labeled 'd)' is at the end of the system.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 2 3 2 2 3 3, 5 4 3 2 2 3 4 5 4 5, 3 5 4 4 3 4, 5 4 3). The bass staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1 2 1, 1 2 1, 2 2, 1 1 2 1, 2, 3 1 3 2, 2 1, 3 2 1 2, 5). A dynamic marking of *mf* is present. A section labeled 'dim.' is at the end of the system. A small section labeled 'd)' is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4 5, 3 T 5, 3 4 5, 3 4 5, 5 4 5 5 4 3 5, 4 3 2 3 2, 2 1 2 1 1 2 1, 1, 2, 1 1 1 1 1, 1). The bass staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1 2 3 1, 4 2 3, 3 2 2 3, 2 3, 1, 2 3, 2 1, 2 3, 2 1, 3). A dynamic marking of *p cresc.* is present. A section labeled 'allargando' is at the end of the system. A small section labeled 'd)' is at the end of the system.

Тема.

d)

Small musical score system labeled 'Тема.' and 'd)'. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The treble staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 4 3, 5 4, 3 5, 4). The bass staff has slurs and fingerings (e.g., 7, 2, 1, 0). A dynamic marking of *largam. eff* is present.

e) Или с трелью:

e) Or, with the shake:

e) Oppure, mantenendo il trillo:

e) Ou, en maintenant le trille:

Preludio XV.

Molto vivace e brillante (♩ = 96).

poco legato

f brillante

The musical score for Preludio XV is presented in five systems, each consisting of a piano (left) and treble (right) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo and character are indicated as 'Molto vivace e brillante' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The first system includes the markings 'poco legato' and 'f brillante'. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and articulation marks. The second system includes the marking '(sopra)' in the bass staff. The third system features a dynamic marking 'f' in the bass staff. The fourth and fifth systems continue the intricate melodic and harmonic development with various slurs and fingerings.

3 2 3 4 2 1 5

5 3

meno *f*

4 1

The second system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked '3' and a triplet of sixteenth notes marked '3'. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a *dim.* marking and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked '2'. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) marking and a *leggero* (light) marking. The final measures of the system include a triplet of eighth notes marked '3' and a triplet of sixteenth notes marked '3'.

2 3 4 4 1 2 3 5 2 3 4 1 2 3 3

cresc. *mf e sempre cresc.*

5 3 2 1 3 2 2 3 4 5 4 1 2 4 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 3 1 4 2 3 5 1 3

Fuga XV.

Allegro moderato, ma con molto brio. (♩ = 69).

(a 3 voci) *mf*

sotto voce *mf*

a) *f* *ten.*

b)

Тема Противосложение

a) Переходный период.

b) Здесь альт, в противоположном движении, повторяет ход сопрано предыдущего такта.

a). Period of transition.

b) Here the Contralto repeats by contrary motion the Soprano part of the preceding bar.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) Qui il Contralto ripete, in moto contrario, ciò che ha fatto il Soprano nelle batt. precedente.

a) Période de transition.

b) Le contralto répète ici, en le renversant, le passage exécuté par le soprano dans la mesure précédente.

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff in G major. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering (1, 3, 5). The bass staff has a more active line with slurs and fingering (1, 5, 1, 3, 4, 5). The tempo/mood is marked *poco legato*. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present over the second measure of the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering (3, 4, 5, 4, 1, 4). The bass staff has a more active line with slurs and fingering (4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 5, 2). The tempo/mood is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering (3, 1, 2, 5). The bass staff has a more active line with slurs and fingering (2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1). The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte).

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering (1, 4, 4, 4, 4). The bass staff has a more active line with slurs and fingering (4, 4, 4, 4, 4). The tempo/mood is marked *poco legato*. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present over the last measure of the bass staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering (4, 5, 1, 1, 2, 4, 3, 4). The bass staff has a more active line with slurs and fingering (2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4). The tempo/mood is marked *poco legato*. A *quasi staccato* marking is present over the first measure of the bass staff. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present over the last measure of the bass staff.

c) Тема и противосложение в обращении.

e) Theme and Counter-Subject inverted.

c) Tema e Controsoggetto per moto contrario.

e) Sujet et contre-sujet renversés.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *marc.*, *cresc. poco a poco*, and *poco legato* are used throughout the piece. The notation is complex, with many slurs and ties, indicating a technically demanding work. The page is numbered 1 in the bottom right corner.

д) Равноценно следующему:

d) Equivalent to:



d) Equivale a

d) Equivalent de



The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments, along with detailed fingerings (numbers 1-5) and performance markings.

- System 1:** Features a trill (tr.) and the instruction *quasi staccato*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.
- System 2:** Includes the instruction *dim.* (diminuendo) and *sottovoce e legato* (softly and connected).
- System 3:** Contains the instructions *poco legato*, *quasi staccato*, *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 4:** Includes the instruction *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *quasi stacc.* (quasi staccato).
- System 5:** Features the instructions *rall.* (rallentando), *a tempo*, *ff* (fortissimo), *dim. e rall.* (diminuendo and rallentando), and *lento*.

e) В издании Черни эта нота произвольно слигована с *sol* нижнего голоса.

e) In Czerny's edition this note is arbitrarily tied to the G of the lower part.

e) Nell'edizione di Czerny questa nota é arbitrariamente legata al *sol* della parte inferiore.

e) Dans l'édition de Czerny, ce *sol* est lié arbitrairement à celui de la partie inférieure.

Preludio XVI.

Lentamente (♩ = 92).

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo and mood are indicated as *sempre legatissimo*. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. There are also some specific markings like *tr* (trill) and *tr* (trill) with a trill symbol. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

а) Надо несколько выделить верхний голос.

a) The upper part must stand out.

a) La parte superiore sia un poco rilevata.

a) On fera ressortir un peu la partie supérieure.

[illegible]

б) Особенно выделите разрешение *фа-диез* в соль.

b) The resolution of the F# on to the G must be clearly heard.

b) Ben sentita la risoluzione del fa# sul sol.

b) La résolution du fa dièse sur le sol doit être tout à fait distincte.

Fuga XVI.

Andante con moto ($\text{♩} = 80$).

(a 4 voci)

Andante con moto ($\text{♩} = 60$). *f* 2 4 1 3 2 2 1 2 1

(a 4 voci)

mf

dim. *p* 2 1 *mf*

poco marc.

cresc. *mp*

Тема

Противосложение

Тональный ответ

a) Равнозначно следующему:

b) Выделите напечатанные крупным шрифтом ноты, которые происходят из темы.

c) Надо заменить большой палец правой руки большим пальцем левой руки без повторения звука.

d) Альт удвоен. Выделите ноты, исполняемые большим пальцем.

a) Equival-
lent to:

b) The larger notes, which belong
to the Theme must be accented:

c) The thumb of the left hand must replace that of the right,
without repeating the hand.

d) The Contralto part is doubled. The thumb well marked.

a) Equivale a:

b) Marcate le note scritte in grande
che appartengono al Tema:

c) Il *si* b deve sostituirsi fra il pollice della m. d. e quello della
m. s. senza farlo risuonare.

d) La parte del Contralto è raddoppiata. Marcatissimo il pollice.

a) Equivalent de:

b) On accentuera les notes désignées ici par de gros caractères
comme appartenant au sujet.

c) Le pouce de la main gauche doit se substituer à celui de la main
droite, sans attaquer une seconde fois le *si* bemol.

d) La partie de contralto est ici doublée. Les attaques du pouce
«marcatissimo»

poco legato

3 2 3 5 2

1 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 3

4 3 5 1 2 1 3 4 5 1

3 2 4 2 4 4 1 2 3 2

marc.

dim.

p

3

3

3

4 2 3 1 4 3 5 1 3 2 1 3 1 4 3 5 4 2 1 3 2 1 3 5 4

3

3

1 4 1

1

5 4 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 2 3 1

f

1 1 4

2 2 1 3

1 3 4 3 2 1 2

2 2 1 3 4 3 4

3 4 2 1

1 2

3 4 2 1

1 3 2 1

3 4 2 1

2 1 3 1 4 3 4 5 3 1 3 3 2 3 1

Fuga XVII.

Moderato (♩ = 66).

(a 4 voci)

sottovoce

sottovoce o legatissimo

un poco marc.

un poco marc.

Тема

Противосложение

Тональный ответ

a) Выдерживайте точно паузу (четверть) перед вступлением баса.

b) Противосложение слегка изменено. Из этой новой формы происходят почти все интермедии фуги.

c) Это ля-бемоль в оригинале не слигено с последующим.

d) В этом такте, как и в тактах 13, 17, 29, очень трудно выделить тему, поэтому необходимо разучивать каждый такт отдельно.

e) В этой нисходящей секвенции бас выведен из тонального

ответа , в то время как сопрано похоже на противосложение.

a) Wait an exact beat before the entry of the bass.

b) The Counter-subject is slightly modified. In this new form it gives origin to nearly all the episodes of the fugue.

c) In the manuscript this Ab is not tied to the next one.

d) In this and in the 13th, 17th and 29th bars it is very difficult to make the Theme clear, therefore it is imperative to make a special study of each bar.

e) In this descending sequence the Bass is drawn from the answer

 while the Soprano resembles the Counter-subject.

a) Si attenda esattamente un quarto prima di far entrare il basso.

b) Il Controsoggetto è lievemente modificato. In questa nuova foggia dà origine a quasi tutti gli episodi della Fuga.

c) Questo lab nel manoscritto non è legato a quello che segue.

d) In questa e nelle batt. 13^a, 17^a e 29^a è molto difficile far ben risaltare il Tema ed è indispensabile uno studio particolare per ogni battuta.

e) In questa progressione discendente il Basso deriva dalla Risposta  mentre il Soprano ha somiglianza col Controsoggetto.

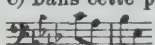
a) On donnera bien au premier temps toute sa valeur, avant d'attaquer la basse.

b) Le contre-sujet est ici légèrement modifié. La plupart des épisodes de la fugue sont issus de cette forme nouvelle.

c) Dans le manuscrit, ce la bémol n'est pas lié au suivant.

d) On éprouvera une grande difficulté à faire ressortir le sujet dans cette mesure, ainsi que dans les mesures 13, 17 et 29; il est absolument indispensable de travailler chaque mesure à part.

e) Dans cette progression descendante, la basse dérive de la réponse

 tandis que la partie supérieure offre quelque analogie avec le contre-sujet.

mf

f

sottovoce, legatiss.

marc.

mf

più marc.

cresc.

f

dim.

mf

mf cresc.

marc. e pesante

cresc.

rall.

ff

f) Противосложение в обращении.

g) В некоторых изданиях эти два *ре-бемоль* в сопрано произвольно слигваны.

h) Надо выделить напечатанные крупным шрифтом ноты:



f) Counter-subject inverted.

g) Some editions have these two *Db* of the Soprano arbitrarily tied.

h) Mark the notes written in big type.



f) Controsoggetto per moto contrario.

g) Alcune edizioni hanno questi due *Reb* del Soprano arbitrariamente legati.

h) Bisogna marcare le note scritte in carattere grande:



f) Contre-sujet renversé.

g) Quelques éditions lient sans aucune raison les deux *ré bémol* du soprano.

h) Il faut marquer les notes qui ressortent, ici, en gros caractères:



Preludio XVIII.

Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice (♩ = 132).

The musical score for Preludio XVIII, BWV 999, is presented in five systems. Each system contains a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p), with a forte (f) section and a marcato (marc.) section. The score includes numerous fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. A small inset at the bottom right shows a detail of a slur and phrasing mark.

a) Эти маленькие лиги предписаны Бахом.

a) These two short slurs are of Bach.

a) Queste due piccole legature sono di Bach.

a) Ces deux petits signes de phrasé sont de Bach.

Fuga XVIII.

Andante (♩ = 60).

(a 4 voci)

Тема

1-е противосложение

Тональный ответ

2-е противосложение

Такты: 15, 19, 32

a) Равнозначно следующему:

b) Восходящая секвенция. Бас повторяет отрывок темы. Сопрано выведено из обеих следующих маленьких фигур

противосложения:

c) Нисходящая секвенция; образована подобно предыдущей.

a) Equivalent to:

b) Ascending sequence. The Bass repeats a fragment of the Theme. The Soprano part is drawn from the two following little designs

of the Counter-subject:

c) Descending sequence formed like the preceding one.

a) Equivale a

b) Progressione ascendente. Il Basso ripete un frammento del Tema. La parte del Soprano deriva dai due seguenti piccoli disegni del

Controsoggetto:

c) Progressione discendente formata come quella che precede.

a) Equivalent de:

b) Progression ascendante, formée par la répétition d'un fragment du sujet. La partie de soprano dérive de deux petits fragments de

la figuration du contre-sujet:

c) Progression descendante, formée de la même manière que la progression ascendante précédente.

19

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

T3 marc.

un poco sotto voce

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

largamente

f

d) Структура следующей интермедии основана на двух маленьких отрывках, которые выведены из противосложения, но значительно изменены.

Пример:

e) В этом такте очень трудно ясно показать тему

d) The structure of the following episode-sequence is formed of two short fragments drawn from the Counter-subject, but now remarkably modified. Example:

e) In this bar it is very difficult to make the Theme predominate.

d) La struttura del seguente Episodio-progression è formata da due piccoli frammenti che hanno origine primitiva nel Controsoggetto ma sono notevolmente modificati.

Esempio:

e) Questa battuta racchiude grandi difficoltà perchè il Tema ne sia rilevato chiaramente.

d) La structure de l'épisode suivant, en manière de marche harmonique, repose sur deux petits fragments originaires du contre-sujet, mais notablement transformés. Soit:

e) On éprouvera une réelle difficulté, dans cette mesure, à faire ressortir clairement le sujet.

Preludio XIX.

Allegretto grazioso (♩ = 80).

legatissimo

a) *mf*

legato

mf

p

legatiss.

mf

p

a) Эта прелюдия сочинена в форме трехголосной инвенции. Она содержит различные тематические элементы

a) This Prelude is written in the form of a three part Invention. Here are the different Themes.

a) Questo Preludio è scritto nella forma d'una Invenzione a tre voci. Ecco i vari motivi tematici.

a) Ce prélude est écrit en forme d'«Invention» à trois parties. En voici les différents motifs thématiques:

Тема

Кода

2-е противосложение

1-е противосложение

Тональный ответ

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1-5) are extensively used to guide the performer. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f deciso* (decisive forte), and *senza rall.* (without slowing down). There are also markings like *marc.* (marcato) and *ten.* (tenuto). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last system.

Fuga XIX.

Allegro molto tranquillo (♩ = 66)

(a 3 voci)

p

Тема

1-е противосложение

2-е противосложение

Тональный ответ

First system of the musical score. Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) and dolce (*dolce*) marking. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above and below notes. The bass staff has a *marc.* marking below the first measure.

Second system of the musical score. Treble staff has a *sempre p* marking. Bass staff has a *marc.* marking. Fingering numbers continue throughout the system.

Third system of the musical score. Treble staff has a *marc.* marking. Bass staff has a *marc.* marking. Fingering numbers continue throughout the system.

Fourth system of the musical score. Treble staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Bass staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Fingering numbers continue throughout the system.

Fifth system of the musical score. Treble staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Bass staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Fingering numbers continue throughout the system.

Sixth system of the musical score. Treble staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Bass staff has a *sempre legato* marking. Fingering numbers continue throughout the system.

a) Отсюда тема развивается
следующим образом:

b) Равнозначно следующему:

a) From here the Theme is
somewhat lengthened:

b) Equiva-
lent to:

a) Da qui in avanti il Tema è
in certo modo ampliato:

b) Equivale a:

a) A partir d'ici le sujet est
en quelque sorte amplifié:

b) Equivalent de:

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various performance markings: *cresc.*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *f marc.*, *mf*, and *rit.*. The notation includes complex fingerings, triplets, and sixteenth-note passages. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

c) Выделите нижний голос в партии правой руки.

d) В некоторых изданиях, основанных на рукописи Форкеля, вместо соль-диез стоит ми, но все указывает на то, что это лишь описка копииста. Следует выделить это последнее проведение темы в среднем голосе (в альте).

c) Mark the lower part of the right hand.

d) Some editions, following Forkel's manuscript, have E instead of G. Everything leads us to believe that this is a copyist's mistake. The last repetition of the Theme given to the inner part (Contralto) must be conspicuous.

e) Marcata la parte inferiore della mano destra.

d) Alcune edizioni, seguendo il manoscritto di Forkel, hanno mi in luogo di sol. Tutto induce a ritenere che si tratti d'un errore di copiatura. Questa ultima replica del Tema, affidata alle voce media (Contralto), deve essere ben rilevata.

e) La partie inférieure de la main droite bien en dehors.

d) Quelques éditions, suivant en ceci le manuscrit de Forkel, ont un mi au lieu du sol dièse. Tout porte à croire qu'il s'agit d'une simple erreur de copie. Cette dernière réplique du sujet, confiée à la partie médiane (contralto), doit être bien marquée.

Preludio XX.

95

Allegro vivace e deciso (♩ = 80).

The musical score for Preludio XX is written for piano in 9/8 time. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The first measure is marked *f deciso.* and contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The second measure continues the triplet pattern. The third measure introduces a new melodic line in the treble. The fourth measure features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The sixth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The seventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The ninth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The tenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The eleventh measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The twelfth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The thirteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The fourteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The fifteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The sixteenth measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

a) В оригиналах отсутствует лига между обоими ми.
a) In the manuscripts the tie between the two E is not written.

a) Nei manoscritti manca la legatura fra i due mi.
a) Les manuscrits n'ont pas de signe de liaison entre ces deux mi.

Fuga XX.

Molto moderato (♩ = 66)

(a 4 voci)

mf poco stacc. (pesante)

ben legato

sottovoce

legato

sottovoce

mf

non legato

Тема

Противосложение

a) Здесь начинается вторая экспозиция (контрэкспозиция) в обращении.

b) Все эти маленькие группы из четырех нот  происходят из противосложения: 

a) Here begins a second Exposition by contrary motion.

b) All these groups of four notes  originate from the Counter-subject: 

a) Da questo punto comincia una seconda esposizione per moto contrario.

b) Tutti questi piccoli gruppi di quattro note  derivano dal Controsoggetto: 

a) Ici commence une seconde «exposition», avec renversement du sujet et de tout ce qui en dépend.

b) Tous ces petits groupes de quatre notes  sont issus du contre-sujet: 

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble staff and a bass staff, with some systems including a tenor staff. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, indicating a fast tempo. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *ten. dim.*, *p*, and *dim.*. The piece is marked with a 'C' time signature, indicating common time.

c) Стретное проведение темы.

d) В то время как в басы и в альте проходят свободные контрапункты, тенор повторяет фигуру противосложения.

c) Episode formed like a *Stretto*.

d) While the Bass and Contralto have some free counterpoint the Tenor repeats a figure of the Counter-subject.

e) Episodio formato a guisa di *Stretto*.

d) Mentre il Basso ed il Contralto fanno dei contrappunti liberi, il Tenore ripete una figurazione del Controsoggetto.

c) Episode en manière de *strette*.

d) Pendant que la basse et l'alto exécutent des contrepoints libres, le ténor répète un fragment du contre-sujet.

98

e) 1

3

5

2 4

3

5

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

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129

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131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

cresc.

mf non legato

f

poco rit.

a tempo

e) Тема, данная в обращении, все время вступает здесь в виде стретто.

f) Выведено из темы:

e) The episodes always follow like a Stretto with the Theme inverted.

f) From the Theme:

e) Seguono gli svolgimenti sempre a guisa di Stretto; ora, col Tema per moto contrario.

f) Dal Tema:

e) Les entrées des voix se succèdent en manière de stretto, de nouveau, mais avec sujet renversé.

f) Du sujet:

This page of musical notation is a complex piece for piano, featuring intricate fingerings and dynamic markings. The score is written for both hands on a grand staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a series of rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, marked with numerous fingerings (1-5). The first system includes a *cresc.* marking. The second system features a *mf* marking. The third system includes a *f* marking. The fourth system includes a *ten.* marking. The fifth system includes a *rit.* marking. The sixth system includes a *molto largamente* marking. The piece concludes with a *f dim.* marking and a final chord. The page number 99 is in the top right corner.

г) Кода.

h) В оригинале басовое ля заливовано до конца фуги.

g) Code.

h) In the original the A of the Bass is tied up to the end of the fugue.

g) Coda.

h) Nell' originale il La del Basso è legato sino alla fine del pezzo.

g) Coda.

h) Dans l'original, le la de la basse est lié jusqu'à la fin du morceau.

Preludio XXI.

Allegro vivace (♩ = 76).

f uguale e brillante

p

cresc.

f

dim.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats). The first measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2). The left hand has a simpler accompaniment. The second measure has a *poco legato* marking. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues its melodic ascent. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings like 2, 2, 5, 8. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand has a series of ascending sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings like 4, 3, 1, 8, 2. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The tempo changes to *allargando* in measure 13 and back to *a tempo* in measure 15. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur over measures 13-14. The left hand has a bass line with a slur over measures 13-14. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The tempo changes to *poco rit.* in measure 17. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur over measures 17-18. The left hand has a bass line with a slur over measures 17-18. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fuga XXI.

Allegretto scherzoso (♩ = 104).

(a 3 voci)

mf

cresc. a poco a poco

dim.

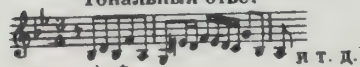
p

Тема

1-е противосложение

2-е противосложение

Тональный ответ



и т. д.

такты 9, 13, 26, 41.
 меас. 9, 13, 26, 41.
 batt. 9, 13, 26, 41.
 мес. 9, 13, 26, 41.

26

mf

f dim.

p

poco cresc.

41

mf

f

senza rall.

f

а) Движущаяся вниз секвенция выведена из начала темы в обращении.

a) Descending sequence drawn from the beginning of the Theme inverted.

a) Progressione discendente motivata del Tema per moto contrario.

a) Marche harmonique descendante, basée sur le début du sujet renversé.

Preludio XXII.

Adagio lamentoso (♩ = 84).

The musical score is for a piano prelude with an organ point accompaniment. It is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is Adagio lamentoso, with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The piano part is written in the upper staff, and the organ point part is in the lower staff. The piano part includes various fingerings and dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, and *marc.*. The organ point part is marked *molto tenuto* and *marc.*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

a) Повторяющиеся ноты органного пункта в басу надо исполнять полным звуком. Палец не должен при этом покидать клавиши.

a) The repeated notes must be sustained. The finger must always be kept on the key.

a) Il suono delle note ripetute dev'essere lungo. Il dito dovrà mantenersi sempre aderente al tasto.

a) Donnez aux notes répétées une sonorité bien pleine. Pour la répétition, le doigt ne quitte pas la touche.

Fuga XXII.

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 104).

(a 5 voci)

Можно также полагать, что тема состоит только из двух тактов, а именно:



The Theme can be considered as formed of only two bars,



a) Кажется Бах рассматривал штрих через знак C только как простое каллиграфическое украшение.

b) Эта фигура: выведенная из противосложения, особенно важна, потому что она получает значительное развитие во всей фуге (см. такт 42 и т. д.).

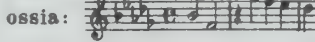
c) Здесь тема немного изменилась: (см. такты 17, 31, 34, 39 и т. д.).

a) It appears that Bach used the perpendicular line across the C as a simple calligraphic ornament.

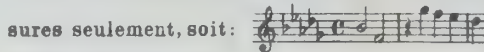
b) This figure (springing from the Counter-subject) is very important because it is considerably developed during the fugue. (See 42nd and following bars.)

c) Here the Theme is slightly modified: (See bars: 17, 31, 34, 39 etc.)

Il Tema può considerarsi anche formato di due sole battute, ossia:



On peut aussi considérer le sujet comme formé de deux mesures seulement, soit:



a) Sembra che Bach considerasse la linea perpendicolare a traverso il segno C come un semplice ornamento calligrafico.

b) Queste figurazione (derivante dal Controsoggetto) ha notevole importanza perchè è molto sviluppata durante la Fuga. (Vedi le battute 42^{ma} e seguenti.)

c) Qui il Tema è lievemente modificato: (Vedi le battute 17, 31, 34, 39 ecc.)

a) On pourrait croire que Bach n'a voulu voir dans la «barre» du C qu'un simple ornement calligraphique.

b) Cette figuration dérivée du contre-sujet, a une importance d'autant plus grande qu'elle sert à de nombreux développements dans la fugue (v. les mes. 42 et suiv.)

c) Le sujet apparaît ici légèrement modifié: (V. les mes. 17, 31, 34, 39 etc.)

e) Следует обратить внимание на проведение темы одновременно в двух голосах.

f) Чтобы ученик лучше понял эту чудесную стретту, мы даем ее здесь в виде партитуры:

g) Последние реминисценции темы:

e) We point out the whole repetition of the Theme by two voices in the same time.

f) To make the pupil understand better this marvellous Stretto, we write it in separate parts:

g) The last two recalls of the Theme:

e) Segnaliamo la ripetizione intera del Tema fatta contemporaneamente da due voci.

f) Perché l'allievo abbia una comprensione più esatta di questo meraviglioso Stretto lo trascriviamo a parti separate:

g) Ultimi due richiami del Tema:

e) On remarquera la répétition intégrale du sujet, exécuté simultanément par deux voix.

f) Afin que l'élève ait une notion exacte de cette strrette merveilleuse, nous la transcrivons ici, sous forme de partition:

g) Derniers rappels du sujet:

Preludio XXIII.

Allegretto tranquillo (♩ = 90).

p tutto legatissimo

un poco più sonoro

p

mf

cresc.

dim.

f

p

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is divided into sections labeled b), c), and b) again. The first system starts with a *cresc.* marking and includes fingerings like 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4. The second system has a *mf* marking and includes fingerings like 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3. The third system has a *più f* marking and includes fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1. The fourth system has a *mf* marking and includes fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1. The fifth system has a *rit.* marking and includes fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1. The score ends with a *ff* marking.

b) Тема в обращении.
c) Тональный ответ в обращении.

b) Theme inverted.
c) Answer inverted.

b) Tema per moto contrario.
c) Risposta per moto contrario.

b) Sujet renverse.
c) Réponse renversée.

Preludio XXIV.

a) Andante (♩ = 76).

p come organo

poco cresc.

mf

tr

p

a) Указание темпа «Andante» предписано Бахом.

b) Следует полновозвучнее играть верхний голос.

a) The indication "Andante" is of Bach.

b) Give a little more tone to the upper part.

a) L'indicazione di «Andante» è di Bach.

b) Si dia un poco più di suono alla parte superiore.

a) L'indication «Andante» est de Bach lui-même.

b) On donnera à la partie supérieure un peu plus d'importance qu'aux autres.

Fuga XXIV.

legato molto ed uguale

a) Largo (♩ = 52).

(a 4 voci)

mf espress. dolente

f

espr.

ped uguale

mf

marc.

f

Тема

Противосложение

Тональный ответ

a) Указание темпа «Largo» предписано Бахом. Маленькие лиги в теме также имеются в оригинале

b) Эта фигура противосложения  часто встречается в фуге.

c) Эта маленькая фраза:  повторяется в терциях в сопрано и в альте в тактах 24 и 25.

d) Альт повторяет противосложение в обращении  и т. д. но с последней четверти

такта противосложение появляется в теноре в первоначальном виде.

e) Выделите *фа-диез* больше, чем *до-диез*.

f) Здесь также противосложение проходит сперва в теноре в обращении, а потом в басу в прямом движении.

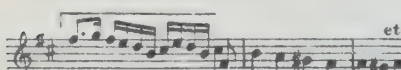
g) *Ля-диез* темы не должно заглушаться верхним *ми*.

a) The indication "Largo" is of Bach, and the short slurs in the Theme are also from the original.

b) This figure of the Counter-subject  is often met with during the piece.

c) This short phrase  is also repeated, in thirds, by the Soprano and Contralto in bars 24 and 25.

d) The Contralto repeats the Counter-subject inverted.

 etc. but in the last beat the

Counter-subject passes to the Tenor in its original form.

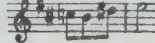
e) The *F#* to be louder than the *C#*.

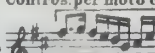
f) Here too the Counter-subject is given firstly by the Tenor inverted and after by the Bass in direct motion.

g) The *E* must not be louder than the *A#*.

a) L'indicazione di «Largo» è di Bach. Così pure le piccole legature del Tema sono originali.

b) Questo disegno del Controsoggetto:  si riscontra sovente durante il pezzo.

c) Questa piccola frase:  viene anche ripetuta, per terza, dal Soprano e Contralto nelle battute 24 e 25.

d) Il Contralto ripete il Controsoggetto per moto contrario  ma all'ultimo quarto della battuta.

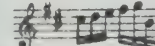
tutta il Controsoggetto passa al Tenore nella foggia primitiva.

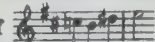
e) Il *fa* sia più marcato del *do*.

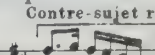
f) Anche qui il Controsoggetto è dato prima dal Tenore per moto contrario, e poi dal Basso in moto retto.

g) Il *mi* non deve coprire il *la#*.

a) L'indication «Largo» est de Bach lui-même. De lui également, les petites liaisons du sujet.

b) Cette forme du contre-sujet  réapparaît fréquemment au cours du morceau.

c) Ce petit motif  se retrouve dans les mes. 24 et 25, où le soprano et l'alto le répètent à la tierce.

d) L'alto présente le contre-sujet renversé:  etc. mais sur le dernier temps de la mesure, le contre-sujet passe au ténor, sous sa forme primitive.

e) Le *fa* dièse plus fort que le *ut* dièse.

f) Ici de nouveau, le contre-sujet apparaît une première fois dans le ténor, renversé, puis une seconde fois dans la basse, direct.

g) Le *mi* ne doit pas couvrir le *la* dièse.

The musical score is a piano piece in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The notation is highly detailed, including many slurs, ties, and fingerings. Dynamics such as *mf*, *p*, and *dim.* are used throughout. The score is annotated with various musical notations, including trills, triplets, and specific fingering numbers. The piece appears to be a technical exercise or a short study, given the complexity of the melodic lines and the frequent use of slurs and ties.

o) Происходит из противосложения.

p) Противосложение переходит от альты к сопрано: и т. д.

o) Originates from the Counter-subject.

p) The Counter-subject from the Contralto passes to the Soprano: etc.

o) Deriva dal Controsoggetto.

p) Il Controsoggetto dal Contralto passa al Soprano: etc.

o) Dérivé du contre-sujet.

p) Le contre-sujet passe ici de l'alto au soprano: etc.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with complex fingerings (e.g., 4 1 3, 2 1, 5) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) in the bass. The third system features a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a piano marcato (*p marc.*) dynamic. The fifth system includes an allargando marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The notation is highly detailed with many slurs, ties, and specific fingering numbers throughout.

q) Тема разделяется между
обеими верхними голосами:

q) The Theme is divided be-
tween the two upper parts:

q) Il Tema è diviso fra
le due voci superiori:

q) Le sujet se trouve réparti entre les deux parties su-
périeures:

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